

TWENTY-ONE MILE CAMP (GAMBLE), HOUSE  
Ranch Architecture in Northeastern Nevada  
Thousand Springs River Range  
San Jacinto vicinity  
Elko County  
Nevada

HABS NV-53-A  
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WRITTEN HISTORICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE DATA

REDUCED COPIES OF MEASURED DRAWINGS

HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY  
National Park Service  
U.S. Department of the Interior  
1849 C Street NW  
Washington, DC 20240-0001

**HISTORIC AMERICAN BUILDINGS SURVEY**  
**TWENTY-ONE MILE CAMP (GAMBLE), HOUSE**

**HABS No. NV-53-A**

**Location:**

Twenty-One Mile Camp is associated with the Gamble Ranch, and it is located on Thousand Springs Creek in the Thousand Springs River Range, San Jacinto vicinity, Elko County, Nevada.

**Project Information:**

Ranch Architecture in Northeastern Nevada

Documentation of Twenty-One Mile Camp (associated with Gamble Ranch) is part of a collection of drawings that together record the historic architecture of cattle ranching in northeastern Elko County, Nevada, between 1880 and 1940. The importance of the project lies not only in the fact that this part of Elko County contains some of the oldest and most architecturally significant ranches in the Great Basin, but also because it represents the first systematic study of the architecture associated with this seminal western industry.

All drawings in the collection were produced by students from the Western Regional Architecture Program which is housed in the University of Utah's College of Architecture and Planning. Funding for the field recording segment of the project came from the College of Architecture and Planning, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Graham Foundation, the Harris Simons Family Foundation, and the Dee Family Foundation. The final phase of the project was funded by the Historic American Buildings Survey, National Park Service. Representing the National Park Service were Catherine C. Lavoie, Chief, HABS, and Richard O'Connor, Manager, Heritage Documentation Programs. The project delineator was James Gosney (University of Utah), and the project director was Thomas Carter.

Locational Data

Each ranch and town or site recorded in the study was mapped with the GIS coordinates obtained in August 2010 using Google Earth, and, it is assumed, NAD 1983. There is no restriction on the release of the locational data to the public, and a map for each is appended to the HABS record for the overall ranch.

When available, black and white field photographs of the individual structures that were taken by the project director and historian, Thomas Carter, in May 2007, are also included in the record.

Figure 1. Perspective view. Photograph by Thomas Carter, May 2007.

